workmen being particularly dwelt upon.

but since that time Arthur has shown himself

to be a gentieman and a statesman, and has

made such a favorable impression that he will have a very fair chance of being selected as the

Presidential candidate of the next Republican

National Convention. All reports to the con-

trary notwithstanding. I don't think that Mr.

Conkling stands any chance at all to get into

"Ah." said the ex-Mayor with a smile.

ties. Dudism is constantly engroaching upon

and manners are becoming more and more

President. It is a very false impression that

dudism exists only among young people. There

are lots of middle-aged dudes. Middle-aged

dudism has been started in New York by cer-

tain California parties whose representive is

a member of a popular New street brokers'

firm, and no one can tell whether between now

which he despatched Harry Powell, the Bal-

ham murderer, at Wandsworth jall. It has

been generally supposed that there was one

official hangman for all England; and it is only

recently that it has been discovered by the

English themselves that the hangman of New-

gate is not the hangman of the United King-

dom, but that he has to be specially engages

and paid by any other community which may

require his professional services. Calcraft (the

only one the writer has seen at work) was

an old man with gray whiskers. He appeared

very weak, and was almost always three-fourths

drunk when he went to do his business. He

used to drive to Nowgate early in the morning

on days of executions in his gig, and, leaving

the horse without any attendant at the corner

of the street, do his work, pocket his fees, and

drive home just as placidly as any country

physician who had just despatched a patient.

ompany is always very select, but Calcraft

At the annual Judges' dinner at Newgate the

used to come when the cloth was withdrawn

Sam Haff, "the chimney sweeper tall," of bal

And the Judges paid the bill, D-n their eyes.

the notion that under any circumstances i

first inflicting upon him at least twenty lashes

got rid of the garroting business. But Cal-

Marwood. Aside from that they usually got

drunk, and the jailers of

to penal sorvitude seemed to deter the British

highway robber, and twenty years of confine-

ment, without the cat, trightened him less than

Wall street at the close of yesterday's busi-

ness reminds one of the old French story of

the man who did not come home early enough

and whose wife began to scold him. He ex-

cused himself by saying that he had been eat

ing too much crawfish and as a result, had

been carried sideways and backward when he

All the securities which have been selected by

the buils to restore Wall street values gave out at the close of the market, and, by dropping

down from one to three per cent., dragged the

Chicago being free from the election excite-

ment had no holiday on Tuesday and started a

little boom in wheat, which resulted in a regu-

lar bear panie. Everybody who was short of

wheat wanted to buy it in, and everybody else

in New York who does not know the difference

between wheat and barley, and is afraid to deal

in stocks on either the long or the short side

began to buy wheat. This put it up from two

to four cents a bushel. The game, however

will probably be played out soon as Europe

has a great many sources from which to draw wheat, and as every cent of

advance in wheat here decreases to that extent

the position is quite different for we have

of bad quality, and the demand for it is con

for it in the progress of science, such as the

the chances of our selling it abroad. In corn

short crop, and what we have of that cereal is

tantly increasing through the new uses found

manufacture of glucose, for instance. All

there is of the good corn left in the country

will be required abroad, and the low grade of

corn will be used up for cattle and hogs. All this means higher prices for corn that grades up to the export standard and lower prices for animal food at home.

Serious Water Famine in Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 7.—The water fam

se here is assuming alarming proportions. The recent

contrary, begotten such prodigality among consumers of water that the reservoirs are lower than before. An order was issued to night prohibiting the tax of water in private families except for positive becomes except that the contract was the contract was also and the like, and family forbidding its use of the many factories save by apscul permit. As a time of the many factories save by apscul permit. As a contract was also also the contract of the winter is indeed patient. The controls for the winter is indeed patient. Waterberty being its mane and the great adultries as well as its health were hever so seriously threstened.

Large Contract for Steel Rails.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7. - The announcement

hat the Lackswanna Iron Mills had taken a contrac

for 30,000 tons of steel rails at \$35 per ton occasioned

whole list down hill.

attempted to progress in a homeward direction.

seven years, with the lash to begin with,

lad memory, he would drink his fill.

running for anything yourself?"

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1883.

Amusements To-day, American Institute- Commit American Institute—Establica.
Casino—The Beggs Stalent. S.P. N.
Braly's Therative Dullars and Series. #15 P. N.
Grand Opera House—The Series F.D. S. P. N.
Maddson Nquare Therative—The Highs. \$50 P. M.
Albha's Carden. F.S. agisto: \$1 P. N.
People's Therative Just Lyane. \$2 P. N.
San Francisco Ministrals. \$2 P. N. San Francisco Ministeria 37 M.
Spencer's Paluce Music Hull-Vaciety, Tanta P. M.
Siar Theatre-The Morcanical Venue a P. M.
Standard Theatre is the Hunts 5 P. M.
Theatre Comique -Creating Apprehium 4 P. M.
Thalia Theatre-Bellsteinden, CP. M. Fony Pastor's Theatre-Valley, & P. M. Union Square Thrates-Chicket as he bearing at W. Windsor Theatre-Ticketefficare Man. 1P. H. Wallack's Theatre-Mella, 1P. M. Old Av. Theatre-Courage, p. P. M.
Gith Av. Theatre-Che Dates Meth. a P. M.
Sith Ni. Theatre-Palora P. M.
RBd Ni. Theatre-Didment's little + P. M.

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### Election Results.

Figures printed on the first page of this paper attest that bad management and the hostility of the liquor interest have defeated MAYNARD, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State; and they also show how close is the vote for the other candidates. It isn't a victory that either party can brag over. Virginia has uttered a last farewell to MAHONE, and it is to be hoped to Mahonism. A Democratic Legislature will name Ma-HONE'S successor in the United States Senate. His State repudiates him by 10,000 to 15,000 majority.

New Jersey's majority for Adders swells with each return, and it is likely to reach 7,000. BUTLER is 10,000 short of an election in Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania gives about the same Republican majority as was indicated twenty-four hours ago.

The Brooklyn Republicans who pronounced Mr. HENDRIX's candidacy for Mayor "preposterous" will be interested, no doubt, when they read that he is beaten by only 1,688 in a total vote of 97,926.

## No Holiday Festival in 1884.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Herald, does not sympathize with our advocacy of WILLIAM S. HOLMAN as the best man for the Democrats to nominate for President. "Why," says the Herald, "should THE SUN persist in booming Mr. HOLMAN. with the knowledge that he is not the unanimous choice, and cannot be made the unanimous choice, of the Democrats of Indiana. who have in mind three much more prominent men, to wit, Messrs. HENDRICKS, Mc-DONALD, and VOORHEES?"

No doubt the Herald is right about the Democrats of Indiana. The majority of them are much more attached to HENDRICKS. McDonald, and Voorhees than they are to HOLMAN; and if they followed their personal preferences, they would undoubtedly choose Mr. HENDRICKS OF Mr. McDonald for President a great deal sooner than the less showy, less pretentious, and less self-seeking statesman of Aurora.

We are not seeking to please the Democrats of Indiana particularly, but to find a candidate who can be elected, and such a candidate is HOLMAN.

The events of Tuesday have removed all doubt, if any existed before, in the minds of the Democracy. In that struggle will not be able to have everything according to their own fancy and their own pleasure; and for this reason, while they may like Thomas A. Hendricks and JOE McDonald, or admire the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, they will not more wisely if they leave such predilections in the background, and inquire what the necessities of the whole country demand, and what they can do to satisfy the exactions of public opinion.

No Democrat can be elected President in 1884 who does not carry the State of New York; and, judging by the severe standard of this rule, neither Mr. HENDRICKS, nor Mr. McDonald, nor Mr. Voornnes will answer. WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN possesses, in our

judgment, a greater running power than any other man of any party who can now be brought forward. If he were nominated, we should have a positive, aggressive, enthusiastic, popular canvass. Every citizen would then know that the election meant something; that it meant reform, economy, the restoration of the Government to true principles. We could elect HOLMAN.

We trust that our Western friends will now be able to appreciate the point of our argument. We are for HOLMAN because he can be elected; and also because, after he is elected, he will do the work that a reforming Democrat must do in the Presidency to justify his election.

# The Issues Shaped in England.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette, which speaks with authority so far as the Radical element of the Cabinet is concerned, the GLADSTONE Ministry have well-nigh decided to introduce a weeping measures of electoral reform at the approaching session of Parliament. Their programme will include a suffrage bill applicable to counties as well as boroughs, and to Ireland as well as Great Britain, and this will be followed by a proposal to redistribute the seats in the House of Commons. If this assertion is well founded, it is plain that Mr. GLADSTONE has, after long vaciliation turned his back on the old Whigs, and resolved to cast his lot for the remnant of his days with the most progressive and democratic section of his party. A battle waged on these issues will be desperately contested by the Conservatives, and on many grounds the final struggle in which the present Premier can be expected to engage is likely to prove the most morno

It is not, indeed, in the House of Commons that defeat need be apprehended for a scheme of electoral reform so equitable and impactial as that which is said to be contemplated. In the extension of the Parliamentary suffrage in 1868 Ireland did not share, but the new bill will place that country on the same footing as Great Britain, and will thus materially increase the influence of the popular Irish party. Mr. GLADSTONE can therefore count in the coming crisis on the vote of all the Irish members, with the exception of the few Conservatives who in 1880 were returned from Irish constituencies.

rable of his political career.

What is of even more moment—for there is little ground for supposing that an electoral bill fatal to Conservative prospects can be passed without a dissolution of Parliamentthe present Government will appeal to the country on this Issue with the positive certainty of enthusiastic support by the Home Rulers in Ireland and by the large Irish vote in many British cities and towns.

That is one view of the coming contest, but it cannot be denied that it has other aspects. Mr. GLADSTONE may expect resistance not only from the avowed Conservatives, but from the Whig magnates whose county influence is memiced, and from not a few slowgoing Liberals of the type of Lord Shen-BROOKE, who believe that England would do well to educate her future masters before levelling the last barrier between them and untransmetled power. On his own part, Lord SALISDURY has sketched a plan of action which is by no means wanting in astuteness, and which, however distasteful it may prove to the House of Lords. will be keenly relished by the mass of the working population in the great industrial centres. He has resorted to the device by which Louis Napolicon transformed himself from an elective President into an Emperor; he offers to buy political victory with social reforms. In several of his recent speeches, and in a review article, which is believed to utter his opinions, he has dwelt with surprising carnestness and even bitterness upon the monstrous inequalities of British society, and upon the hardships and miserles endured by the great majority. What is still more unexpected, he advocates methods of redress which would involve the adoption of doctrines repudiated by political economists of the Manchester school, and essentially indistinguishable from State socialism. What right, he asks, has a Government, which by its Irish Landact of 1881 tore to rags the law of contract, to skulk behind the principles of orthodox political economy, when it is called upon to remedy the appalling woe and degradation of the millions of the London poor? He declares that the most crying of all evils are the shocking misgovernment of that vast agglomeration of human beings, which DE QUINCEY called the "nation" of London, and the disgraceful misapplication of the huge parochial and electrosynary funds intended for the relief of the struggling and the destitute. This, above all others, was the problem, he says, which it behooved a Ministry of Liberal pretensions to try to solve, instead of wasting the time of the legislature on an electionering expedient, an indiscriminate expansion of the suffrage, which, in view of the existing relations between Ireland and Great Britain, seems to him as an Englishman in opportune and even mischievous.

It will be seen that Lord Salisbuny is folowing the policy suggested by Mr. Disraell and carried out by him from 1867 until he won his great victory in 1874. A Democratic-Conservative party was what Lord Beacons-FIELD strove to create, and to gain his ends he would not have shrunk from permitting socialism to figure in the seductive but most meongruous confition. There is no doubt that as regards the mass of tollers in the British metropolis social melloration is at this hour far more urgently demanded than political reform. It is also true that since dynamite and assassination have been included by a few miscreants among the instruments of political warfare, the temper of the English people has been a good deal exasperated, and it is not certain that the British voter can be persuaded to augment the power already wielded by the Irish party Lord Salisevry, at all events, believes be can see in the present situation enough encouragement to warrant a bold course of action, to justify him in securing a rejection of the projected suffrage bill by the Peers. and thus compelling Mr. GLADSTONE to go once more before the people.

# Suppose.

Suppose that GROVER CLEVELAND had put his resentments aside and said to WILLIAM PURCELL, "You are the man who should be nominated for Secretary of State," what intelligent people, that the election of 1834 | would have prevented the Democracy from will not be a holiday festival for carrying the State of New York by fifty thousand majority?

Suppose GROVER CLEVELAND had left the lection of members of the Legislature to the people; suppose he had not written an unaccountable letter to John Kelly, would not the citizens of the State think a great deal more of him than it is possible for them to think under the existing circumstances?

Suppose Grover Cleveland had acted in the case of Benjamin W. Downing before he had been nominated to be a State Senator, would not the Democratic strength in th Legislature be greater than it has now be ome under his delayed action?

But there is a consolation in afflictions. It a better, perhaps, as it is. Great victories are sometimes followed by fatal follies. The admonitions of adversity tend to wisdom. One lesson enforced by this election is that farulliar principle that it is not judicious to put an untried and inexperienced private soldier in command of an army.

# Sad, but True.

The number of Presidential candidates has been sensibly diminished. We tender our respectful condolence to them all except BEN BUTLER. He does not

## care whether school keeps or not. We Congratulate Seth Low.

SETH Low is elected, and we congratulate him on such brilliant political success. He has won a hard fight over a formidable antagonist. It is a thing to be proud of to beat such an opponent as Joseph C. Hendrix. fresh from the people, and deservediy enjoying the sympathy of the masses. It is a vie tory indeed, when a Republican carries a Democratic city like Brooklyn.

Now we trust Mr. Low will set himself to work to reduce taxation in Brooklyn, to improve the city administration, and to confer n the people the benefits he has promised. But we will not ask him to work the mirack

of ruling without politics. He is a Republican, and can't help making his government Republican. No promise can avail against human nature.

### The Responsibility of the Democrats in the Next House.

In the due course of human events the Porty-eighth Congress will meet at Washington three weeks from next Monday. The Senate is Republican by a majority of four, if MAHONE and RIPDLEBERGER are reckoned as Republicans. The Democrats control the House of Representatives by a clear majority of sixty over Republicans, independents, readjusters, and nondescripts combined. The acts of this Democratic majority in the House of Representatives during the coming session will practically decide the Presiden-

tial election in the autumn of next year There is no doubt of this. When the House adjourns in the summer, with its record established for wisdom or folly, patriotism or selfishness, fidelity to the interests of the people or flagrant disregard of the same, the case will all be made up for the November

A peculiar and unusual responsibility rests

upon the Democrats in this House. They have no surplus of public confidence which they can afford to squander.

## 1884 Republican Ticket.

For President: JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE of Augusta.

For Vice-President: JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN of Chicago.

Platform: Let the Eagle Scream! The great anxiety on Gov. CLEVELAND's mind, his chief source of worry and uncomfortableness, has been his Administration. He regarded this as an article which, irrespective of its value, was to be cherished and cosseted

and zealously guarded from all hostile and malicious influences. The result is that Gen. Cann will be Secretary of State in the place of WILLIAM PURCELL. whom Gov. CLEVELAND regarded as unfriendly, and instead of the Governor being troubled and harassed by the presence of the incorrigible GRADY in the Senate, he will be confronted by solid Republican Legislature. Perhans he likes this better. It relieves him of some responsibility. But we doubt if the Democrats of the State will like it so well as if they had elected the whole ticket and the Legislature.

If it be true that President ARTHUR hopes to make a Republican raid in the South to capture votes for 1881, it is clear that he cannot overrun Virginia.

LEON ABBETT'S majority for Governor over the candidate of Secon Roneson is tentimes as large as that obtained by Gov. LupLow three years ago, and about three times as as that given to Gen. HANCOCK in the

last Presidential election. The result of the election of Tuesday leaves no doubt as to where New Jersey will be found in the contest of 1884.

Although the late report of the overwhelming defeat of the False Prophet by Gen. Hicks has been denied, another and more sensational story now comes from Cairo that EL Mauri is dead.

If this be true he cannot be said to have died too soon for his fame, since today, Nov. 8, is the day when according to some Mohammedan seers, the world is to come to an end. This fateful morning marks the close of the thirteenth Moslem century; and in a vision Monammer himself some time ago revealed this date to a faithful follower as the one fixed for the destruction of the globe. The approach of the armies of the IMAN MARDI with black ensigns during the annual festival just celebrated was to betoken the end of all things, and to-day the sun was to have performed the feat of rising in the west:

The adventurer of the Soudan has no doubt gained some prestige from these predictions. which have been widely spread; and it is wholly possible that he may have put an end to himself, or vanished and given out a false report of his death, on finding that the approach of an epoch commonly believed to be freighted with some great event had brought him no nearer his goal.

As for the Mohammedan prophets who have foretold the destruction of the earth for to-day. nor I will have any show at all." they can, perhaps, like the Millerites, revise their figures, or reinterpret their oracles on fluding that the world still wags.

We hear a good deal about Robinson, and HENRY CABOT LODGE, and C. F. ADAMS, Jr., in the Massachusetts campaign, but somehow or other Mr. G. F. Hoan doesn't seem to have been as prominent as he ought to have been and as he would like to be. Where was he when the fray was going on? Was the issue of saving him left out? If the question of keeping him in the State was not distinctly presented to the voters of Massachusetts, the whole work of beating BUTLER was done for naught. HOAR should speak. The country is really pining to hear news of him.

The latest aspect of the pension estimates for the next fiscal year furnishes still another surprise, and by no means an agreeable one. According to the new version, instead of calling for only \$40,000,000-a sum which a few years ago might have been thought enormous, but is now so moderate as to have been received, on its late mention, with demonstrations of pleasure-Mr. Dublier really wants, for the outlays of two years, \$40,000,000 plus the \$124,000,000 of former appropriations still unexpended. That is to say, be wants \$161,000,000 for two years, or \$52,000,000 for each of the years The difference between \$40,000,000 and \$82,-900 000 is anite obviou

The Pension Office seems to think itself bound to apologize a little for not having expended more money this year, and lave its shortcomings to the lack of seasonable clerical belt, and also to the difficulties of arrears claimants in finding the evidence to support their claims. We have no doubt the Pension Office is entitled to acquittal of any suspicion or wilfully spending less money than it might

It is amusing to notice in some of our esteemed contemporaries a disposition to criticise Mr. Huxny Invixo's acting with great severity. They are sufficiently well oleased with his performances, but do not dare to say so, fearing, apparently, that it is excephentic, tondyish, and Anglo-manineal to admire an English actor, no matter how great his talent, of these papers, we believe, predicted that Mr. Lowis Bootu, during his engagement in London, would not be as favorably received by the critics as his merits deserved, because he was only an American. Mr. Invino may or may not be a great actor, but the fact that he is an Englishman, and that it is the fashion in England to admire him, is hardly sufficient reason for pouncing upon him with the acerbitr which some few of our esteemed contemporaries show. There aught to be no room for Podsnapery in dramatic criticism.

It is too bad that the poet Geognegan uld not be elected an Alderman, particularly when his opponent was such a man as Parmer Still, the Muse generally has hard luck, and perhaps the voters in the Sixth dis triet recognized a certain incongruity between the post and the environment he would have in

# Ab! in that strange and shrineless place, What doth a Gouders, what a Grade!"

Anybody who has legs and wants exercise ught to walk five or ten miles a day during this delightui spell of weather. The amount of oxygen that can be pumped into one's lungs by a good, brisk walk is worth considering at any time, but on such days as yesterday the air is so baimy and exhibarating as to tempt even the bedridden to go out of doors. It is a good time for New Yorkers to look about a ittle, and try to see something of the city The only people besides reporters and de tectives who know much about New York city, are the people who don't live in it; and yet it's quite a town, and this is mighty good weather

Now that they have had their little fun, we ould suggest to the brewers and liquor dealers who have been engaged in rolling their Carr ver Mr. MAYNARD, that, so far as we know, the Secretary of State of New York doesn't pass or execute prohibitory laws. A copy of the State Constitution and a little common sense would do some of these gentlemen great good.

# Lentucky for Sunset Cox.

From the Citarier Journa Mr. Cox's middle name, which is Sullivan, is great help to him in his race for the Speakership

Mr. Cox, you'll be Speaker !

In this Mr. Cox-Mr. Sullivan Cox ! Mr. Cox who'd be Speaker ! We've heard of your knocks, And each is a squesker ! Yez. yes, Mr. Cox. With fists like two rocks

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- Probably few per-There has been very little talk outside of politics this week. The election of Mr. Abbett ons outside of the army paid much attention as Governor of New Jersey was aided by his having championed the interests of the workmen of the New Jersey Cento the first official act of its new commander. It consisted of an announcement, with commendable simplicity and the utmost brevity tral Railroad. When that road went into the that he had assumed command, and that his personal staff consisted of Major M. V. Sheridan hands of a receiver its workmen had claims and Capts. Volkmar and Gregory. against it amounting in all to \$400,000. The charter provided that in case of the property coming to grief the money due to the laborers should be paid before the claims of all other creditors. Judge Lathrop, the receiver, construed the law to refer only to those men who worked with pick and shovel, and thus ex-

In this simplicity, however, lay the significance of the order, and its contrast with the one issued by Sheridan's predecessor on a like occasion, fourteen years and more ago. On the 5th of March, 1869, Gen. Sherman, on assuming command of the army, announced the names of sixteen officers as constituting his staff. Now, the act of July, 1866, gives the General of cluded the engineers, brakemen, and all other employees. Mr. Abbett took up the cause of these men. There were hundreds of claims of the Army " for service upon his staff such numthis kind. He selected one, and, making it a ber of aids, not exceeding six, as he may judge test case, brought an action against the road proper;" and in like manner the Lieutenant-He won the suit, the men received their back General is allowed, at utmost, three, Gen. wages in a series of installments, and Leon Sherman's surplus of ten staff officers was seen to consist, on examination of the order, of the Abbett became one of the most popular men in New Jersey. All this was, of course, worked en Brigadiers who are permanently chiefs of staff departments and staff corps. But it was not even cautiously announced that these ten officers belonged to "the general staff;" it was uncompromisingly declared that they belonged to "his general staff." up in his favor during the campaign, the fact that he had declined to accept any fee from the

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

The redection of Seth Low as Mayor of The three remaining paragraphs in the order of Sherman were devoted to carrying out in de-tail the policy indicated in this announcement regarding the staff corps. One of them was: Brooklyn has set his friends to talking about his chances of running for Governor of the State or for Vice-President of the United States at the next election. Ex-Mayor Wickham, If the state commanding military departments, in addition to the duties heretofore required of them, will give their special attention to the economical administration of all branches of the services within their command, whether of the line or staff, and to this end will exercise supervision and command of every part of the army within their limits not specially excepted. speaking on this subject, remarked: "There are only four instances in the history of the United States wherein the Vice-President took the Presidential chair, and of these Mr. Arthur is the most successful. After the shooting of President Garfield Conkling and Arthur were the most unpopular men in the United States,

army within their limits not specially excepted.

The third paragraph then specially excepted general supply depots, arsenals, the Military Academy, forts under construction or extensive repair, general recruiting depots, and officers employed on duties not military; but the paragraph following returned to the new policy:

1V. All orders and general instructions to the troops or to start officers serving in military departments must go from the headquarters of the army through the department of the continuous departments of the continuous departments in which the officers exerving to the ordinary correspondence relating to the details of execution may be carried in between the parties concerned and the headst of staff department or corps charged with their execution.

Preliminary to Gen. Sherman's order, and

Preliminary to Gen. Sherman's order, and preparing the way to it, Gen. Schoffeld, then Secretary of War, on the 5th of March, by President Grant's direction, in assigning Sherman to command the army, added these words:

The theft of staff corps, departments, and bureaus office again."
"How about the future? Do you think of shelfs of staff copies describents, and bureaus sport to and act under the immediate orders of the ral commanding the army official business which by law or regulations re-the action of the President or Secretary of War-sulmuted by the factorial of the Army to the Sec-of War, and, in general, all orders from the Presi-on Secretary of War to any perion of the army, retail, will be transmitted through the General of 1913. have too soft a thing in Wall street to accept a nomination for anything except Governor of the State, and I don't believe I can get that as I have a formidable opponent in the person of the ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, Jordan L. Mott, who, I understand, is going to

It did not take Gen. Rawlins, the new Secrerun for that office. I tell you it is very difficult It did not take Gen, Rawlins, the new Secretary of War, very long to reassert the dignity of this office and to reasstablish the law. On the 26th of March he issued orders by direction of the President, rescinding the two paragraphs ist quoted from the orders of March 5, and proceeding as follows:

All official business which by law or regulations repaires the action of the President or Secretary of War.

All orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War.

All orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War will be said through the General of the Army.

This was the law. In the case. to say anything about the future in our polithem, and mon of refined appearance, dress, popular since Chester Arthur has become our

tiess issued by the President or Secretary of War will be issued through the General of the Army.

This was the law. In the case of the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordmanee, and other heads of staff corps and departments, express statutes prescribed that their operations should be "under the direction of the Secretary of War." Acts of 1874-1875, and 1876 have somewhat reorganized the staff corps, but have not essentially changed the administration of military affairs. The Adjutant-General and the Inspector-General made their annual reports this year, as usual, to the General of the Army, and the other eight chiefs of the staff corps, also as usual, to the Secretary of War.

This is the historic incident of which Sheridan's initial order was a reminder. It was said in some descatches from Washington the day before its issue that "If he waiks in the lootsteps of his predecessorhe will issue a general and personal staff." But he did not walk in footsteps that the only mentions the corps or regimental rark of his three nids, although each holds that of Lieutenant-Colonel whiles-ryving on his staff. and the next Presidential election middle-aged dudism will not make enough progress to give us a new President whose principal merits will consist in toothpick shoes, hair nicely parted in the middle, and a penjacket over a longtailed coat. If it comes to that neither Jord. There is a great deal of talk in England about the successor of the hangmer Marwood and Caleraft, and the satisfactory manner in

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.-Whatever differences of opinion may be excited by other portions of the anlint, there will doubtless be a general assent to his proosition that the coinage of the gold dollar and the

three-cent nickel shall be discontinued.

Both these pieces should, as soon as possible, he with-drawn from use. Their coinage was a mistake from the start. The gold dollar, as Mr. Burchard says has been found by experience too small for monetary use and is ectimens or by jewellers for conversion into personal traments." From its small size it is easily lost and it is also sometimes passed out by mistake for a coin of a far lower value. All monetary uses of this coin are served completely and much better both by paper cur rency and by either.

and the teasts were being started, and like The three-cent silver piece stamped with a star was one of the most unsuccessful come ever pened Its smallness and thinness were most inconvenient, and wear, of course, made it still worse. To this day once. There is in England one form of punishment sionally a piece of this kind is seen, and with surprise tate with advantage, and that is the flogging of garreters. It would be extremely difficult now-adays to force into the head of an Englishman The substitute in tickel, which has a large III, stumped on it, is in every way an improvement and a handsome piece, but it is liable to be passed out thoughtlessly for e of the small copper cents. Mr. Burchard says that highway robber should be imprisoned without t has never been a popular coin, and that the number of these pieces in the Treasury has always been largely in It is by the working of the cat-o'-nine-tails that excess of the demand for circulation. If there were no other objection to the three-cent piece, its breaking in upon the decimal system of our comage would be London and the other great cities of England rough to condemn it. The original ground for als intro duction was that the act of 1851 had reduced letter post-age to three cents, and even that excuse has now disappeared with the present establishment of the rate at two gate had to ply the lash to the backs of the condemned. No length of sentence cents. Indeed, the theory that the three-cent piece

roved wholly fallacious.

These two recommendations, then, of the Director of the Mint should be promptly supported by an expres-sion of public opinion from all quarters, so that they may at once be carried into effect. It is a misfortune that when coins are superseded they still prolong their actual circulation for generations. The Govern usually thinks it has done its duty in crasing the issue of objectious pieces, but rarely takes special pains to draw them in, and hence they linger until the gradual acidents of fees make them sufficiently few in number for the numising tists to swoop upon the remnant. How-ever, to stop renewing the gold stollars, and the three cent pieces will be a gain.

We undoubtedly owe the present abundance of super We initialized to the present aumanage of super-fluous and inconvenient courselvite scaled onto authori-ties who are easer to immortalize themselves by in-tering some new piece. One of the best of the course of small denomination in general appearance is the two-cant copper, yet who will prefend that it is either a necorrelly or even a convenience? Indeed, it is usually in the way when mixed with a quantity of cents. While sparing for the present coins no more objectionable than that one, everybody ought to join in speeding the departure of the so-called huzzard one cent nickel the three-cent piece, the solver half-dime, the absorbable twenty cent piece, the gold dollar, and the trade dollar.

From the Courier Journal NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The goessips have had it for several days that Mr. William Henry Burthert, inte-differ in the Borts, who, since his retirement from that our mai, has been aving to degant ease attend, was soon or be married to the daughter of a tribed Engalstenna Beeting ex Navor A. Hall the termine associate of Meeting ex Mayor A. O. Hail the former associate of Mr. Hartheet on the World, your correspondent queried him as to there expects," said Mr. Hall, "is the Inchess The lady in question," said Mr. Hall, "is the Inchess Downger, the imaginary of the Duke of Sutherland, but I do her bettere there is any reason to expect a wealting to her bettere there is any reason to expect a wealting level a favorite in the Duke of Sufficient's familia and is how his guest at one of the country seats of that additional. The Duches berneff is a woman of fifty, and is a four to have entertained a warm personal feel and a known to have entertained a warm personal feel and as the father's gired. Out of these circumstances and for father's gired. Out of these circumstances and for father's gired. Out of these circumstances are also as allows. Humbert will return to America to live. He has the means and inclination for foreign travel, and in all probability will remain shroad for life." Hail the former associate of

### A Free Hide. From the Arkantam Transler "Fare," said a railway conductor to an old

Fare, "said a railway conductor sare,"
said:

' say fare,"

Yas an we's needin' rain, too.

I say i wanty, ur tinket or your fare."

' the there is,

' the there is,

' the there is,

' the there is,

' when he does yer want?"

When he's you going!

How far are you going!

How far are you going!

' what is the mane of the station!"

' what is the mane of the station!"

' interes woodyard."

Fifty cents."

Lan't got no money." Fifty cents."
I min't got no money."
Well, what made you get on r" de car an'l'll get off.
Coo! wanted to ride, but stop de car an'l'll get off.
to pers like I ain't welcome heal, nohow. Good
day home. Die is de weodyard.

## An Astonished Father. From the Cluscone Chief.

for A.555 tons of steel rails at \$50 per ton occasioned occasioned memory those interested in that industry here. Thomas M. Carnegie of the Edgar Thomas and Pittsburgh Bessenier Mills, it an interview said they could not manufacture rails at that price, and as the orders on hand would not keep the mills running longer than Jan. 1, they would probably be compelled to the orders of the price of the mills at Homestead and Mraduck by the stopping of the mills at Homestead and Mraduck by the role of the mills at Homestead and Mraduck by the role of the mills at Homestead sampley meant, and the code trade interfered with. i Dramatis Persons Paterfamilias and bis only liepe, and 12. The latter is busy at his lessons.) Only Hope (suddenly looking up from his books)— Pawho was shylicak! Paterfamilias (with a look of surprise and horror)— Great goodness, bey, you attend church and issuiday achoos every week and den't know who Enylock was? Go and road your Bible, air !" HOW TO SET THE CLOCKS.

The New Railroad Times which it is Expected the Country Will Adopt.

Some idea of the changes which will be made in the clocks and watches along the lines of the different railroads of the country by the adoption of the four standards of time on the 18th can be obtained from a partial list of roads and the changes which each will make that is given below. The list was obtained from Mr. W. F. Allen, the Secretary of the conventions of railroad managers in which the changes were decided on. That many schedules will have to be changed is due to the fact that many connecting roads now using different standards will, after the 18th, use the same. The following is the list: the letter f denoting that the clock is to be set ahead, and the letter s that it is to be set back:

Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fe, east of Dodge City. conson, Propess and Santa Fr., east of Dodge City, As only 9 minutes f thissen, Topeka and Santa Fr., west of Dodge City, ka and schedules, 51 minutes, a tilinore and Ohio (west), both clocks and schedules, nintter, a oton, Hoosac Tunnel and Western, both clocks and

chedules, 4 minutes, s. Boston and Albany, clocks only, 16 minutes, s. Canadian Pacific (Eastern division), clocks only, 6 tinutes, s. Central Vermont, both clocks and schedules, 12 mintes, s. Chesascake and Ohio, both clocks and schedules, S unutes, t.

nimites, f.

thicago and Alton, clocks only 9 minutes, clicker and Grand Trunk, both clocks and schedules, bilintees, clicker, and schedules, bilintees, clicker, cli minutes, s. Delawanna and Western, both clocks and chedules, 4 minutes, s. Fort Wayns, Cheinnari and Louisville, both clocks and credules, 23 minutes, s. Freebold and New York, both clocks and schedules, 4 Freebold and New York, both clocks and schedules, 4 ninttes, a. Hartford and Connecticut Western, clocks only, 4 min-

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, both clocks and hedeles, 28 minutes, s. Lebigh Valley, clocks only, 1 minute, f. Louisville and Nashville, clocks only, 18 minutes, s. Missouri Pacific, clocks, schedules at St. Louis only, 8 nicutes, s. New York, Lake Eric and Western, clocks only, 4 min-New York Central and Hudson River, clocks only, 4 minities, 8.

New York City and Northern, clocks only 4 minutes, 8.

New York and New England (enst of Connecticut), both clocks and schedules, 14 minutes, 8.

New York and New England (in Connecticut), both clocks and schedules, 4 minutes, 8.

Perhylvania, New York division, both clocks mid schedules, 1 minute, 8. chedules, I minute, f.
Fennsylvania, all divisions except New York, clocks ally, I initute, f.
Philadelphia and Reading, both clocks and schedules.

minute.

Rome. Watertown and Ogdensburg, clocks only, 4 min-

The four standards of time will be known as the 'Eastern Standard Time,' 'Central Standard Time,' 'Mountain Standard Time,' and 'Pacific Standard Time,' It was at first thought necessary to use the word' Railway in the names of the different standards, but the word was left out because it was believed that cities and villages would so far adopt the railway time as to render it unnecessary. Western New York towns long ago adopted the Albany time of the New York Central Railroad, Railway time cards at points like Buffalo where the standard changes, will probably give the time of the departure of trains according to both standards, to prevent mistakes.

## OUR ALLEGED NATY.

More Money Required to Repair the Wooden Tube and to Purchase Material.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.- The Chief of the Burean of Construction and Repairs in his annual report reating that \$400,000 will be necessary to complete rean of construction and negars, in his annual report, estimates that \$400,000 will be necessary to complete the frigate New York, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the Mohican, at Mare I eland. He also recommends that the Thilmany process for preserving timber be adopted. Shipbuilding material that is impregnated by this process is said to be thoroughly protected against worm and dry rot, as has been shown by experiments under and dry rot, as has been shown by experiments made notably on the Trenton. The suggestion is made that Congress should be asked to buy the works, to be oper-ated by the bureau paying the company a royalty on the quantity of work done. A sufficient appropriation should be made by Congress to purchase shipbuilding material to put in stock, as material which is indispensable in the repairs of vossels should be properly seasoned before using. The report takes issue with the recommendations of the Nawy Yard Commission for a transfer of certain classes of work from the control of transfer of the control of the boreaut of that of the Rureau of Steam Engineering, as the properly well as the control of the contro

this boreau to that of the Boreau of Steam Engineering and sets forth a number of practical objections to the proposed transfer.

The number of wooden vessels now on the navy list will be largely reduced under the operations of the act superved March 3, 1883, which for holds the repair of sny wooden vessel of the navy when the repairs will cost more than 29 per cent, of the appraised value. It is recommended that the limit of repairs on wooden vessels be fixed in 39 per cent, of the cost of a new vessel of the stream of the march of the property of the stream of the property of the stream of the limit of repairs on wooden vessels be fixed in 39 per cent, of the cost of a new vessel of the stream of materials unless Congress may see fit to replace them by tron or steel vessels. Since the passage of the act in question repairs on the Aisska, Mononcaiella, Plymouth, and Teconderog, have had to be abandoned, which involved their loss to the service. All of these vessels excepting the Aisska, were worth repairing. The feature of the Minnesota is fixed at eighteen months. Therefore, the Minnesota is fixed at eighteen months. The consense will not last to mer than a receiving ship. The featurestee when the standard of the present law.

It is recommended that the course of instruction for having constructors he approximately the same as that in practice in Knaland and France in the School of Nava of the raic at which the course of instruction for the raic at which the course of instruction for the present law.

ed. musdors Steard. Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Department, in his annual report, submits estimate the second present serious ser tions 2, 2440/37 for the ordinance outfit of the four new slower crusers. \$150/210 for four, bads material later, small grow, Ac, and the remainder for the general ex-cention of the ordinance Department. The work of tre-carriated of type gains of higher power has progressed er fact as the difficulties in practing a proper quality of the control of the property of the control of the colors to the property of the property of the colors of the col

and will represent the hooped and the wire-wound system.

Experiments have been begun with steel armor piece big projecties, both forged and inforged. Varying results were obtained, the less theirs the performance of an indimunished cast steel fetnets their properties of oils indiguished the less their the performance of an indimunished cast steel fetnets shell, which passed that the performance of oils indicated the less of riven hacked by 25 inches of oils and the less of earth, being most only one-tenth of an indicate of earth, being most only one-tenth of an indicate of the performance of th

# Contempt of Court in Australia.

From the St. James's Gazette, Oct. 26. A recent action for libel against a Sydney

### Burted Treasure. From the Laredo Times.

It has been a tradition in New Laredo over there was a great amount of old Bourton while as bornesses in the savirous of New Lone boll of the Trylor lefter or research to the outsearts of the two the sales where the savirous of the two the savirous of the forest of the two the savirous of the sav

### Beer in Collision. From the Galneston Nes

Mr. John Warron is the oldest sattler in Hock-ex, and is probably one of the most successful degrunters in the State. A few days are be met with suc-cess unirecedented throughout all his hunting experi-nce. Through that strategic maneuving knowners hunters in the State. A few days age he met with our case universelected throughout all his hunting experience. Through that already all his hunting experience. Through that already and measurement is known or in the experienced that the service of an unsuspending the Arran came within prairie and fired door him. A hourt life and full thereon was another deer feeding around as unaverselected the companion. At the crack of the buntament remarks both deer started off at full speed running directly had been considered them, and about midway, the two deer evaluated with terrible force once them springing about twenty feed in the all and both falling to the ground deed Allied by the that had shot, and the lightly wounded the back at which he had shot, and the his death of each had been caused by the force with which the animals had come together.

## Are Englishmen Merceunry in Marrying! From the London Times.

CANON BURY, Oct. 23.—You have statisticials of every class address you but I am not aware that all one has called attention to the predominance moved matriages where there is some subjected immediate pecuniary advantage. The list of matriages in the limits of matrices there fourths to have first of matriages in the limits of the limits of

## BUNREAMS.

-A review recently started in India is entitled Gream, the intention being to akin the magazines of Europe and America.

-The garter conferred on the Duke of Argyllis that of Lord Beaconsfield, which the Queen lim om sentiment never filled up till now

-Prince Bismarck is said to have suppressed eleven newspapers in Alsace-Lorraine, and placed eleven others under police control.

-Cardinal Manning states, in a Paris in terview, that there will never be a diplomatic link of tablished between England and Papal Rome. Franz Liszt celebrated his seventy-second

orthits at Jens on Oct. 22 where his oratorio "saint Sizabeth" was performed at the Court Theatre —Careful inquiry has put the damage done in the loss of Ischia at \$1,000,000. The Paris con-tribution from the great fets came to little more than \$30,000. Berlin has sent more than \$130,000.

-Calais harbor is at length really likely to be improved—a boon to channel crossers. The French Chamber of Commerce has guaranteed an adequate in terest to the Government on the amount advanced. -Only one forest in England belongs to a private owner-Savernake, Lord Allesbury's, in Wilts 4,000 acres. It is full of splendid old trees, and what is

known as the Grand avenue, four miles long, is line -Lord Donegal is succeeded in his Marquisate by a brother, past #0, whose cideat son, now Earl of Belfast, is chiefly known to the public through the throughles of the Bankruptey Court. Some years ago he took a country house, and by means of fierce dogs hads defiance to the Sheriff's officers.

-An Afghan, aged 27, a member of the Reyal College of Surgeous, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, lately killed himself in London from despondency at his inability to obtain practice or employment the was objected to on the score of color; after he had exhausted his means in qualifying himself. -In the presence of an immense assembly

of citizens and others, the Mayor of Rochester, in Eng land, the other day, formally declared the historical castle of Rochester to be the perpetual property of the citizens, the Corporation having scaled an agreement with the Earl of Jersey for the purchase of the same at a cost of £8,000. -Lord Mounteashell, aged 92, was really

o have been married the following week had not deat! forbiden the ceremony. The hady was determined to be countess, the disgust of her friends notwithstanding, and it is supposed that Lord M.'s impecunious daughters were to benefit preuniarily. These are the sort of people who have brought the Irish peerage into -American ladies who have gone to Eu-

rope in search of a title have not been very fortunate in the German field. The United States Concut at Crefeld has gathered the facts concerning thirty one marriages between American girls and German nobles. In every case there has been either a divorce, abandonment, or separation. The American girls are as nice and as womanly as any others, and it is obvious that the faul -A celebrated German professor, Gherke, has put forward a new origin of the human race. He says that the aboriginal Americans and the people of

the north of Europe are descended from bears. Towards the end of the giardal season these bears floated south on icchergs. They could not return, and were forced to make the best of their quarters. Gradually they shed their furry coat, and in order to keep one pair of feet dry they walked on their hind legs. After the lapse of innumerable years these bears, undergoing the process of module ation, ultimately were developed in the form of a man. The professor bases his theory or argumen on structural similarities between the man and the bea -Lord Lansdowne, the new Governor-Generai of Causela, has the rejutation in the departments in which he has served of being very able and industrious. Lord Ronald Gower, in his reminiscences, describes Lady Lansdowne, Mande, the youngest daughter of the Duke

of Abercorn, as "perfectly levely. The sort of creature that one cannot help failing hopelessly in love with." Her married lot has been in happy contrast to that of her sister, who was weeded the same day she was to the present Duke of Mariborough. Lansdowne is 38. They have three children, two boys and a girl, who accompany them to Canada. On his staff is Viscount Melyand. cidest son of Earl Minto, and lately an officer in the -Loo, where the King of the Belgians has

been visiting the King of the Netherlands, is a delightful place, not very grand, but thoroughly comfortable. The King has fitted up the private apartments with great taste, and given his young Queen a very pleasant home. One of the most interesting rooms in the chateau is the dining room, which contains many relics of the House of Orange. The apartment is full of curiosities, and be to transe. The apartment is full of currostics, and be-tween antique sliver pyxes and tall Dutch flagons in hammered sliver inlaid with gold may be seen the pocket knife of William the Silent, the favorite drinking glass of Stadtholder William V., and a spoon used by that Stadtholder William who died William III. of England. The gardens are exquisite. The place is only shown

when the King is absent. -The vestry of St. Paneras, London, have just issued to every householder in the parish a valuable and concise code of ' Precautions' Against Disease ' I is printed on a card, and, after stating that "the usual objection to sanitary notices, like the one in question, is that they frighten people about diseases," proceeds to point out that no one will catch any disease by studying the recommendations of such an official circular, and under the following headings gives precise and very intelligible directions as to "Dampness," Dirt. Cis-terns, "Water Closets," House Drains, "Sink and Bath Wastes," Dust Bins," Diarrhoad Diseases," Infectious Diseases, "Disintection," Disinfectants," and " Patients and their Attendants." St. Paneras

parish contains about 100,000 persons. -A young Englishman of fortune, a masher. —A young Englishman or activity, a mount of and also, journalists say, a poet and athlete, his gone off his head about Mary Anderson, and pushes he passion to eccentricity. He has had the pretty fancy to pay court in the discusse of a bard, and nightly, much to the diversion of a crowd, he hands the stage door in a trea-tained from the factor of the stage door in a trea-tained from the factor of the factor of the love, but lets concealment detain him round the corner till the lady tries forth to her carriage, and then out pinchibeck Petrarch strikes up the saddest serenade over heard outside a Handel festival. The first night he started this demonstration be advanced after the lar tation and offered a valuable bouquet, but the fair Mary graciously declined, and now the courtier samply kneels as the lady drives off, and breathes his soul in song

-It will bring pleasure to many in New York to learn that the Chevalier Wikoff has entirely re-covered from the attack of paralysis with which he was visited. Sir Henry Wikoff—this is his real title, conferred on him by Queen Isabella of Spain and recognized always in London, though when here he permits the use of th deasant prefix of Chevalier, by which he is best and has been for many years affectionstely known-resides in elegant apartments in Queen street, Mayfair, and divides with careful equality the charm of his dimer society each day of the week among a well relected circle of friends, which includes Mr. McHenry, Mr. Edmund Vatos Mr Lemis J. Jennings, and Mr. George Bouckeault, rother of the dramatist. Sir Henry's conversation, as might be expected of one who has mingled with many of the most remarkable men and been a part of many of the most remarkable events of Europe, is full of interest and at times of that playful diplomatic badinage, at once fascingting and foling, which has not forsaken him.

-A young English lady, says the Lona Truth, of considerable personal attractions and strong Anglican leanings entered one of the largest churches in Antwerp one morning recently, and taking a priculent was soon toot in holy reverse, garing up unconsciously at the organ just above her, from whence proceeded now and again, a sombre chant of male voices. The lady solar dream was disjelled by the sudden apparition of a fleree-looking menater, in a gorgeous uniform, and a marvellous three-cornered ha who, touching her on the shoulder, said authoritatively, pointing to the organ loft, "Madame, tournes is don" pointing to the organiloft, "Madame, tourner le dos"
Our country woman, somewhat puzzled, looked up in
dignantly at her intruder, and not quite understanding
his command but resenting the roughness of his tone
remained kneeling in the same attitude. Presently
Monsteur returned, his face scariet, and his moustache
bristing with wrigh. He again accosted her. "Madame
it faut tourner is dos allorgue, outsorter immédiatement."
This time the paor lady, feeling herself unequal te
forther remonstrance, followed the burry official out
of the church. As soon as they were quight the same of the church. As soon as they were outside the sacred precincts, she indignantly domaided an explanation and it was not without considerable difficulty that the ruffled dignitary deigned to explain that ladies were n ermitted to stare at the Brothers while they were practising at the organ.

-The following story how Prince Gortchakeff came to be regarded as a Liberal in the reign of Nicholas is told in the October number of the Musicage Startnet, on the authority of the Prince biniself. I haver enjoyed the favor of the Emperor Nicholas end a Prince Gottohakoft "because of the hintle relations existing between Count Nesselrode and myself. I was at Vienna for many years without heigh bonored by any dissinction. The Emperor's feelings lowerd in were heightened by the following incident, which in recipies was altogether insignificant, but the consequence of which was that persons in the Emperor's surrounding researched many as a large of the property of the prop regarded me as a 'Liberal'—at that time a said those When Count Benkendorf came to Vicints, the Ambasia dorbeing absent I hastened to pay a visit to the Count After a few cold Phrases, Count Benkenderf, asking me to take a sent, and, 'Have see kir order my dinner for me.' I quietly touched the bell and ordered the servent to call the matter dinate. What does the mean I anguly asked the Count. 'It means that you, Count, can order your dinner for vourself.
From this answer the Count, at that time at the height
of his power, concluded that I was a Liberal. As the result, the late Gon. Mosenzeff told me that for three years the following notice was put up in the Third Division: 'Prince Alexander Gortchakoff is not without abilities, but he is no friend of Russia.'